MUTINY AND MURDER.

Roenes of Blood on the American Schooner Jefferson Borden.

The Captain's Statement - The Battle on Deck.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] London, May 3-A. M.

The schooner Jefferson Borden, from New Orleans, which is now off the Lizard, reports that the crew mutinied during the voyage and killed the second mate, and that a part of the crew had been put in irons.

THE LATEST DETAILS OF A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY-THE TWO MATES BILLED AND TWO SAILORS

London, May 3-Evening. The schooner Jefferson Borden, from New Orleans for this port, has arrived off Porth

THE CAPTAIN REPORTS A TERRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The Captain reports as follows:-

"Crew mutinied, first and second mates killed, two sailors wounded and put in irons, one sailor wounded and chained to the pump and another dying; vessel worked by three

DAPTAIN PATTERSON'S STATEMENT-THE BATTLE WITH THE MUTINEERS.

LONDON, May 4-A. M. The following additional particulars have been obtained of the mutiny on the Jefferson

OUT FROM NEW ORLEANS. The schooner Jefferson Borden, Patterson master, sailed from New Orleans for London. IN MUTINY.

When eighteen days from the former port the mutiny broke out.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE ENDING IN DEATH.

Captain Patterson and his officers fought the men with revolvers and knives.

THE MUTINEERS DISABLED. After a terrible struggle, in which the first

and second mates were killed, the Captain succeeded in disabling and securing all the men who resisted. TIMELY AID AND ENABLED TO WORK ON. The Captain hailed passing vessels, ob-

tained sufficient hands to work the ship and proceeded on his voyage to London.

ENGLAND.

A JUDICIAL CHANCE FOR AN OFFICER OF THE CROWN.

LONDON, May 3, 1875. It is said that Sir John Holker, the Solicitor General, will be elevated to the Bench in the place of Judge Pigott, deceased.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CATHOLIC OPINION OF HIS POSITION AS GRAND MASTER OF FREE MASONS.

LONDON, May 3, 1875. The Unita Cattolica, of Rome, comments in bitter terms on the installation of the Prince of Wales as head of the Order of Free Masons in Great Britain, and declares that "this act iden-Miles Anglican Protestantism with Masonry."

THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

THE GREEN ISLE PREPARING A GRAND RECEP-TION FOR THE TRANSATLANTIC CONTESTANTS. DUBLIN, May 3, 1875. Subscriptions to the sand to delray the expenses

of entertaining the American ride team at the coming return match amount to a considerable a number of banquets and excursions have

already been arranged and others are proposed.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

BERLIN, May 3, 1875. Nothing is known here of any memorandum on she Duchesne affair, which was reported to have been appended to the last Belgian note.

THE RIVER NEVA.

NAVIGATION ABOUT TO BE REOPENED. St. Petensburg, May 3, 1875. The ice on the river Neva is breaking up, and navigation will soon be reopened.

GOLD FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

AN IMMENSE NUGGET LANDED IN ENGLAND, LONDON, May 4, 1875. The steamer African arrived yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope with \$50,000 in gold from the

Bouth African diggings, the largest consignment ever sent from South Africa. One of the nuggets weighs nine pounds.

AN IRON TRADE SUSPENSION.

A WELL KNOWN PHILADELPHIA MACHINE SHOP SUSPENDS PAYMENT-HENRY G. MORRIS MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT-CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1875. The very important announcement is made that Henry G. Morris, proprietor of one of the largest machine shops in the country, and former y of the well known firm or Morris, Tasker & Co., has made an assignment to Charles E. Morris, a lawyer, and a relative of Mr. Morris. About four years ago Mr. Henry G. Morris left the firm of Morris. Fasker & Co., and is said to have withdrawn about \$1,000,000, with which he purchased the general machine business of Merrick & Co., the largest iron manufacturers in certain lines in the country. The Philadelphia Times states that the present embarrassment of Mr. Morris caused by the general dulness of trade and to heavy losses in large contracts. He did a large cusiness in Cuba and the West Indies generally, his shops supplying to a very great extential the sugar making machinery used in tuba. He has been obliged to take tuban notes, worth from forty to lifty cents on the dollar, and has thereby become embarriassed; so that now, when creditors are pressing him, he decins it best to make an assignment. His habilities will reach \$2,000,000, it is said, and it is thought that his assets will root up to \$600,000 or \$500,000. The assignee is of the opinion that the best interests of all the creditors will be served by allowing Mr. Morris to continue to control the business. If Mr. Morris will accept this proposition the outsiness will go on as heretofore, if not the property will be served. The suspension cannot but affect a great number of Dersons. He did a large business in Cuba and the West

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Carlist Victories in Severe Battles.

THE TWO MATES KILLED. An Alfonsist General and Many Soldiers Killed.

> Hundreds of Men Wounded and Guns and Prisoners Captured.

> > LONDON, May 3, 1875.

The Carlist committee in this city has received telegrams reporting great victories by Don Carlos' forces, under command of Sabalis, over the Spanish government troops, at Breda (Lerida?) and Santa Coloma.

The latter place is in the province of Barcelona. THE ALPONSIST MUSTER AND LOSSES.

The enemy (Alfonsists) numbered 4,000 men. They lost five chief officers in the first engagement and 350 men in that at Santa Coloma.

THE KING'S TROOPS BEATEN AGAIN IN ARAGON. Another great victory for the Carlists, under Castills, is reported from Arragon. ARTILLERY AND MANY PRISONERS LOST.

The Spanish government troops are said to have lost all their artillers and many prisoners.

GENERAL DELATRE KILLED. The Alfonsist General Delatre was killed.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

REASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE-GOVERNOR TILDEN AND HIS VETOES-THIRD READING OF THE STREET CLEANING BILL AND COMP-TROLLER GREEN'S BILLS-THE CITY CHARTER TO BEMAIN AS IT IS.

ALBANY, May 3, 1875. The Legislature reassembled to-night, and considerable routine business was transacted in both

THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES. Governor Tilden sent in several bills accom-panied by vetoes, two of which had been intro duced by Mr. Alvord. The latter gentleman called attention to the new departure of the Executive from old time usage, in falling to send for the member who introduced bills and then discussing with him points of objection to the passage.

REMOVAL BILLS. Three removal bills are now fairly before the Assembly for consideration.

Mr. Waehner, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported these measures. The first bill

provides for absolute removal of Canal Commisstoners and State Engineer, by the Governor. The second comes from the Upper House and gives power of suspension to the Governor, with removal by a majority vote in the Senate. The third empowers the Court of Appeals to sit in judgment upon delinquent State officials. All these bills will now be discussed before the Assembly. It is probable the Senate bill, which has just been passed in that body, will secure the sanction of the House. It seems the most reasonable proposition of the three and likely to receive the least opposition among members of Assembly. STREET CLEANING.

The Street Cleaning bill, drawn up and introduced in the interests of the New York Police Commissioners, which empowers those gentlemen to sublet contracts for doing the work was, tonight, ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL. The attempt to take from Sheriff Conner control of the Luclow Street Jail has been defeated. The bill introduced in the Assembly for this purpose was, to-night, reported adversely from the Judiclary Committee.

COMPTROLLER GREEN'S BILL. The report agreeing to Comptroller Green's bill relative to taxation and appropriations in the city of New York was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. Some debate arose between Senators Woodin and Gross on the policy of the measure, but no amendments were made.

MASQUERADING. The bill providing for the repeat of the law prohibiting masqueraders in New York city has been reported invorably from the committee.

A CHARTER COALITION. Rumors relative to a coalition between republicans and Tammany democrats, so as to effectually night. Color is given to these statements from the fact that several country republican members visited New York on Saturday isst. ARRIVAL OF "THE BOSS."

Mr. John Kelly, accompanied by General F. B. Spinola and others, arrived in the late train tonight. It is now likely that an adjournment may be had between the 12th and 15th. The lopby base their calculations upon this date.

A STEAMER LOST.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER ST. LUKE, TWENTY-FIVE MILES PROM ST. LOUIS-SIX PASSENGERS SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED-EFFECT OF THE NIGHT ALABAS.

Sr. Louis, May 3, 1876. The steamer St. Luke, bound from Leavenworth, Kan., to St. Louis, struck Pier No. 3 of the St. Charles Bridge, twenty-five miles from here, about 10 o'clock last night, and subsequently sunk in fifteen feet of water. Three or four persons are supposed to have been lost, but their names have not yet been ascertained. The boat was owned by the Missouri River Packet Company and was

hot yet been ascertained. The boat was owned by the Missouri River Facket Company and was valued at £30,000, and insured for \$17,000 in Cincinnati and Waveling companies.

The Lather Details.

Some additional particulars have been learned from Captain Ketta and passengers who came down from St. Charles by railcoad to-day. The night was very dark and the lights on the origing were very dim. Aboutthirty feet of the lurboard side of the boat was crushed in by coinsion with the pier and part ofher machnery was torn away. She made water very rapidly, but floated down about two inlies, when side struck a bur in the middle of the river and sunk to her flurriesine deck. The passengers rushed from their berths in great terror, and ran inteer and hither paniestricken, but all those who were not lost in the coinsion were finally gainered on the hurricane roof, where they remained this daylight, clad only in their night clothes, when the jerryboat came down and took them ashore. Five or six persons are supposed to have neen knocked overboard and drowned at the first crash, but this is not definitely known. Those whose loss is certain are:—William Brooks, freman, of St. Louis; Tom Donnelly, deck sweeper; Mrs. John Divan and two children, who took passage at Kansas City, and one male passenger and three deck passengers, whose names are not known. There were about one hundred soms on board, most of whom, outside or the officers and crew, were deck passengers, whose names was not kept by the clerk. The toot had about one hundred tons of freight, which, with the boat, will be a total loss.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR OTHER PERSONS DROWNED-TWO OF THE CREW TAKE TO THE BIGGING.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 3, 1876. The schooner Consuello, Captain Hausser, of Cleveland, with building stone, from Vermillion, for Chicago, was last in a gaie off Marblehead, near this port, on Saturday evening. Captain Hausser, Wilham Low, Whiham Clarry, Charles Peterson and the lemale cook, name unknown, were washed overboard and drowned. Fred Donobuc, the mate, and James King, scaman, took to the rigging and were rescued by the Clemens Bros., or Marbienead.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

MODILE, Ala., May 3, 1875. The Alabana and Chattanooga Ratiroad was sold to day by the Master Commissioners to the trustees for the first mortgage bondholders for \$1,200,000 over and above the lien created by the Receiver's certificate, court costs, &c.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MALADMINISTRATION OF AGENTS AT THE FORT SILL AND WASHITA AGENCIES-REPORT OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES -INDIANS ON THE RESERVATION SUFFERING FOR FOOD.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1875. The following report was received at the War Department to-day:-

HEADQUARTERS FORT SILL, L. T.,] ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, Headquariers Department of the Missouri—
SHE—Frequeut complaints having been made by Indians compae near this post that they are suffering from hunger, I have made an investigation and find that the complaints are well jounded. The following is the ration allowed by the Indian Department: The following is Department:-

ing from hunger, i have made an investigation and find that the compositions are well jounded. The following is the ration allowed by the indisa Department:—

Beef, 3 lbs. (gross on the mod) one day in filteen; three-quarters of a pound of bacon is issued in hen of beet; flour or oread, % lb.; to the 190 rations, 4 lbs. of conee, 8 lbs. or sugar, 1 lb. of sait, 1 lb. of son and % lb. of tobace.

This ration was established when the Indian could partly support himself by number. With no other help it le barely enough to prevent hanger. It is not, however, all assued. There is at the agency no flotf, and not over one-third the authorized amount has been issued during the prisent flacal year. There is no sugar, and not over two-thirds the regular issue has been made during the same time. The beef fately issued ansibeen shaneulity bad. It is so poor that the gross is altogether out of proportion to the net weight. One of my officers reports the following as coming directly under his notice within the past lew days:—A beef justissued broke down in being driven less than two miles from the agency to the Indian village, and the chief was forced to send men to kill it and bring like beef lately issued was unfit for hood, but states that it was all he had for issue. Under these circumstances i have directed the Assistant Commissioner of subsistence at the post to issue full rations of flour or bread and sugar to those prisoners of war who have seen until bow fed by the indian Department, that department asserting that after this time they will be able to furnish beef of a better quality. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Indians would remain here and starve when along day's ride would take them to the bifallo country; and were they once out hostilities would soon be renewed. Indianing the Issues made by the military authorities under the above order, we will be feeding less than one-third of the Kiowas and Comanches, who are here restained from hunting. This new issue will, however, or a great relief to all, as w

Upon the foregoing communication was placed the following:-

INDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Konsas, April 17, 1875. }
(Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division of the Missourial

Adjutant General, Military Division of the sourt.)

The attention of the proper authority is specially invited to the evident maintaintiation of indian affairs which exist at the Fort Sill and Washita agencies. It is idle to expect that these Indians will remain peaceably upon their reservations with the prospect of starvation in doing so. So long as this maintaintiation of affairs with these Indians exists the military authorities cannot be, and will not consent to be, held accountable for any outbreak which may occur on their part.

Brevet Major General Commanding.

A STARTLING TRAGEDY.

A CONSTABLE SHOT IN MAKING AN ARREST-THE MURDEREB BARRICADES HIMSELF AGAINST THE INDIGNANT PEOPLE-ATTEMPTS AT LYNCH-ING-ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

РLYMOUTH, Mass., Мау 3, 1875. This ancient and traditional town has been the scene of a startling tragedy to-day. In the middle of the forenoon Officers John D. Baxter and John Atwood went to arrest one Christopher Stoddard. a notoriously oud character, residing on Emerald street. Pinding their man at his house they attempted to serve the warrant, when Stoddard seized a shotgun and shot Baxter dead. The charge entered his head, just over the left eye. Mr. Atwood retired, being an old man, and a crowd quickly gathered, determined to lynch the muruerer. He barricaded his house and defied all hands, being half crazed by rum. It was proposed to burn nim up in his nest, but an alarm of fire being given in the melde steamer No. 1 was soon on the ground and the building was flooded. The utmost excitement prevailed. The windows and doors were broken in and an opening in the roof made before he was started. During this time Stoddard fired four shots into the crowd, but hit no one. Baxter was Killen about half-past ten, and the arrest was made about half-past eleven. Constaole Harvey York city charter, are circulated here freely to- arrest. The crowd was with the utmost difficulty kept from finishing him on the spot. A rescae was attempted, and the ery, "Lynch him! hang him up!" was raised from hundreds of throats. He was finally lodged in the dungeon of the Old

THE INQUEST. The dead body of the officer was carried to the Town House, and an inquest was immediately held by William B. Whitman, who was hastily appointed Coroner for the occasion. The verdict will, of

by William B. Whitman, who was hastily appointed Coroner for the occasion. The verdict will, of course, be in accordance with the facts herewith pivel, and the marderer will be fully committed for trial. Ar. Baxter was prominently known in the place as an officer of excelent character, an active politician and for some time a deputy State constable. His family consists of a wife, fiving here, and a son, Josiah F. Bexter, principal of a grammar school in winchester, Mass.

Who the Numberser is:

The murderer is a reckless character, and was brought to this town from settuste, many years ago, and lodged in jail for some mimor offence. He has been in jail for postly offences many times since, and at the time of the killing he was wanted for being concerned in a disturonnee. It was at the time, but the arresting officer denies this, and says he saw no sgus of lapor about him, when statement is corroborated by other good authorities. He lived at one time in a house winch no owned, and was possessed of some little property, which he had acquired by work and trading, he is a cooper by trade, and has worked at the ouslness here. The fatal shot was fired from the signt opening of a door. Mr. Baxter threw up his bands, and without a word or sound fell stone dead. The house was hearry torn in pieces by the excited crowd.

When Stoddard was arrested at his house two pistols were taken from his person. Two guns were found also haide his house. On searcaing him at the cell a seven snooter was found in his coat pocket, with two chambers discharged.

A COMING EXECUTION.

Previous to the tragedy the town was greatly excited over the execution of a murderer, which is to take place here on Friday, and, as may be surmised, this shooking affair has increased the excitement a hundred fold.

THE JAY COOKE BANKRUPTCY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1875. The trustee in the Jav Cooke estate basjust issued the following circular to depositors and

creditors:—

Firs.—Vor will please take notice that the trustes, under direction of the Committee of Vireditors in the above effection of the Committee of Vireditors in the above the direction of the Committee, and of which notice was given to you in the circular of the trustee, ander date of January 2, 1873.

The committee has possed the following resolutions:—

First.—That the trustee be and he is hereby instructed and directed to resume the distribution in kind acrostolore ordered.

Sound.—That the creditors who have not already accepted shall have a further period of sixty days from and after May 1, 1875, within which to accept of electronic ordered.

The trustee will be produced to make delivery of the distribution, in accordance with the orders of the committee, at No. 114 South third street, Philadelphia, from the object A. M. and three o'clock P. M. on and after the left day of May, A. D. ISTA.

If you have not invectorior a cepted the distribution in ling, that we not invector a cepted the distribution in please to want to the contract of January 2, 1875, very respectively.

CINCENNIALLE TRUSTED.

CENTENNIAL ITEMS.

PHILADEEPHIA, May 3, 1875.

The head of the British Centennial Commission, Hon. E. Candide Owen, to-day telegraphed by cable to the Director General of the Exhibition, asking that a large increase of space be assigned to Great Britain in the various buildings at the exhibition.
Mr. Owen announces that his country will want
31,090 square feet, instead of 47,000.
Ar. Horace J. Smith has been appointed a member of the Advisory committee of the Centennial
Bureau or Agriculture, in place of Mr. Paschan
Morris, deceased.

Courtesies Extended the Visiting Prelates in Boston.

Grand Banquet and Address to the Cardinal.

RESPONSE OF HIS EMINENCE.

BOSTON, May 3, 1875. This has been another day notable in the Catholic history of New England. The presence of Cardigal McCloskey and the other cierical dignitaries has been seized upon by all classes as a fitting opportunity to pay their regards, and many distinguished honors have also been bestowed upon the newly consecrated Archbishop Williams. The most of the bishops and clergy who were present at the impressive ceremonies in the Cathedral are still in the city, and to-day and this evening they have been the recipients of an abundance of distinguished courtesies. The clergy of the diocese, in anticipation of the visit of their brethren from other large cities during the latter part of last week, laid out a programme of entertain-ment for them, and to show their love and appreciation of their new Archbisnop, and their esteem for the leading dignituries, they prepared a presentation and banquet for this afternoon. The presentation, which was to the Archbishop, was a sliver cross, and it was presented in the sacristy of the church shortly after noon. There were present some 100 dergymen, the Cardinal and the Papal Embassy. sentation address, made by Rev. Father Byrne, of Charlestown, concludes as follows:-

Charlestown, concludes as follows:—

We regard it as an event of happy angury that the first official act in your Cuthedral should have been the reception of the insigns of your new dignity, and that it should not office the control of the insigns of your new dignity, and that it should not be supported by the control of the control of the principle of the control of the control

REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP. Archbishop Williams feelingly replied substantially as follows:-The building of the Cathedral, which was soon to be completed, was due to the efforts and co-operation of the priests of the diocese, who had led the way that the people might follow. He returned his thanks to the clergy for their efforts in this behalf, and through them he thanked the people who had so generously contributed to its success. He then acknowledged in fitting terms the obligations he

ously contributed to his success. He then acknowledged in fitting terms the obligations he was under to Rev. P. F. Lyndon, his Vicar General, who had ably taken the financial part of the tisk from his shoulders. He closed by again thanking the priests.

The cross, which will be of silver, will be purchased in Paris, and on its arrival will be informally given to the Archbishop.

THE BANQUET.

Directly after the presentation the company proceeded to the bunquet room, in the basement, The room was elegantly decorated, especially the table, which was huxuriously bedeexed with rich and choice flowers. About 149 gentlemen sat down, among them the Cardinal, Archbishop, members of the embassy and visuang bishoos.

Adder justice had been done to the repast the company were called to order by the President, and immediately after an address, on behalf of the closey by Rev. James friton, of East Boston, in the course of which he said:

You stand before us as one of the few left to remind us of the difficulties as well as the glories of the days that are contained and the course of which he said:

You stand before us as one of the few left to remind us of the difficulties as well as the glories of the days that are contained and are the said and the course of which he said to the chart, the increasing faith and lerver of her children, the microssing faith and lerver of her children, the bishops who have graced this see, especially with the bishops who have graced this see, especially with the bishops who have graced this see, especially with the bishops who have graced this see, especially with the bishops who have graced this see, especi the expression of our gratitude for your presence gratification at your deserved promotion, and the huncat and devotedness to your person and bigh and holy office. Long may you live to elbours conferred on you; may you ever be, so consoled by the expression of our constantand in respect, and extend and sympathy; may your every may be untailing growth and prespect of the Church and our commencement, and in come, winever may be your successor in titles may be your successor in titles may be powerful to the church and our commencement, and in come, winever may be your successor in titles may be your successor in titles and the control of the church and our commencement.

To this address His Eminence the Cardinal re-To this address His Eminence the Cardinal replied in a most appropriate manner. He spoke of the recent change by which the diocese of Boston will bereafter be beyond the province of New York, and he congratumted the Catholics of New England upon their growth, which has made this canage necessary. He said that for years the diocese of Boston was under his archiepiscopal jurishiction, and he had always found the clergy and the people all that could be desired. He spoke of the rule by which disputes between thistop and priest are referred to the archoishop, and, after remarking that such references are by no means ancommon, he said that no such cases came to him from the diocese of Boston. He spoke of the occasion which brought him to Boston and some of the results which will come to the diocese from the conterting of this new dignety. In concluding he said, turning to the Aronbishop:—

"I almost envy you for having under your charge so

"I almost envy you for having under your charge so zenious, able and efficient a chrzy." And then, turning to the clergy, he said:—"I almost envy you, sentenens, for the possession or a bishop so eminently dited for the dignary which has been conterned upon him, and I hope that you may continue to five in unity and in Uhristian brotherhood as you have done hitherto."

for the possession of a bishap so eminently liter for the dignity which has been conterved upon dim, and I hope that you may continue to live in unity and in Christian brotherhood as you have done hitherto?

AN EVENING RECEPTION.

But the crowning fifther of all was the reception tendered by the Cathone Union at the Boston College this evening. It was an eminently elegant and grand addir, and was attended by the most distinguished citizens of all casses of the community. The Cardinal and other dignitaries arrived at about eight o'ducek, and were received with honora peculiarly appropriate to their position. As the guests alignted from their carriages and passed into the outding, a military guard presented arms and a salute was also given with drum and colors. The party was received by Father Fullon, President of the college, and associate priests, and conducted to a beautifully decorated das, where the formal ceremonies of recaption took place. Around this stand the officers of the battaion, with drawn swords, performed guard duty. When the distinguished visitors entered the hall they were greeted with a grand overture by a chorus of severify voices. Tae programme which followed included a song of welcome.

With glad and loyous greeting laise we the voice of welcome
To him whom thus we honor—our Cardinal, our prince, our Cardinal, our prince. In songs of triumph ring forth the loyous strain.

His goodness, his virtues we proclaim.

With glad and loyous greeting laise we the voice of welcome
To him whom thus we honor—our Cardinal, our prince, our Cardinal, our Cardinal, our prince, our Cardinal, our prince our Cardinal, our prince our Cardinal.

THE CARDISAL RESPONDED

in a brief and grateful manner to the welcome which had been extended, and compilmented in night terms the Union, the college and those identified with them. He also spoke feelingly of the picasure which he had derived from his visit, and, in concleding, invoked the divise blessing. The "star Spangled Bander" was then song be forgotten by those th

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP. HAMILTON, Can., May 3, 1875,

the consecration of Dr. Poher as First Bishop of the new diocese of Nisgara took place on Saturcay. There was a large attendance of bisness from all parts of Canada and the United States, the clergy and latty were also present in large numbers. The Episcopalian pulpits yesterday were alled by eminent givines from a distance.

BISHOP JAGGER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1875. The Right Rev. Bishop Jagger will hold an ordination service at the Church of the Holy Tripity, of which he was pastor before his eleva-tion to the businesse, on Thursday moraing next (Ascension Day). The Rev. William L. Bull, its present assistant at Holy Trinity, will be ordained to the prestoods and Mr. Craven, a layman, will be ordained to the deaconate.

THE GERDEMANN CASE.

THE EX-PRIEST ON TRIAL-GREAT EXCITEMENT TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-AROUND THE COURT-OPENING OF THE PRO-

CHEDINGS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1875. The excitement of the hour in this city is the beginning of the trial of John W. Gerdemann, the recalcitrant Roman Catholic priest, in the old Court of Quarter Sessions to-day. No public announcement through the newspapers of the call ing of the case was made, notwithstanding which the crowds that assembled inside and out of the court room, in the corridors and on the sidewalk, and the excitement that was manifested, were only equalied by the scenes at the Beecher trial during its earlier days.

John W. Gerdemann, as is well known, is charged with embezzling about \$140,000 of the funds of the Roman Catnolic Church of St. Bontfacius, of which he was pastor until the 4th of last November, when he suddenly disappeared, in company with the lady organist of his church, whom he made his wife, quietly marrying her in Jersey City. The story of Gerdemann's arrest in

whom he made his wife, quietly marrying her in Jersey City. The story of Gerdemann's arrest in Baltimore, his voluntary return to this city witheout a requisition and his release on buil, are all too familiar to the readers of the Haralis to need more than a suggestion, this case having attracted universal interest throughout the country on account of the exceptionable nature.

Long before the count opened every available spot from whom a gimpose of the accused, or an occasional word of the proceedings heard, was occupied by an eager crowd, many of them manifesting extreme displeasure toward the prisoner, almongh it was evident, too, that Gerdemann had a large number of friends among the least noisy of the audience.

The prosecution was represented by James V. McDonough, William B. Mann, ex-District Attorney, and representing the Charch of St. Bonifacius. The prisoner was represented by P. T. Rausford and James H. Heverts, Gerdemann sat with a smiting and condeent face beside his wife, a ruddy-faced, stout lady, who seemed concerned on account of her husbaud's position.

Judge Briggs took his set and the impanelling of the jury commenced at eleven o'clock. Several names were secured when Mr. Mann ordered a jury to stand aside. Counsel for the defence objected, arguing that the Commonwealth was confined to ris challenges, the charge being a misdementor. The question was argued at length, and the Judge finally decided that the law and not give the Commonwealth any advantage not given to the prisoner, but had placed them both on a level in minor felonies and misdemeanor. He therefore retused to permit the Commonwealth to stand jurors aside. A jury was then obtained without much difficulty, and after they had been sworn Mr. Mann opened for the people was George of the charges and the confidence of the prosecution in being able to prove them.

The first witness for the people was George at them a give to a second of the charges and the confidence of the prosecution in being able to prove them.

of the charges and the confidence of the prosecution in being able to prove them.

The first witness for the people was George
Altimer, a German, the member of St. Boninacius'
courred who swore to the warrant upon which
Gerdemann was arrested. Mr. Mann handed the
witness a number of cooks of account and asked
in whose handwriting the entries were.

The Courr adjourned before the cross-examination of this witness was concluded. The large
crowd then slowly filed out to augment the mob
aircady in the street awaiting the superarnee of

crowd then slowly flied out to augment the mob-aiready in the street awaiting the appearance of the accused. When Gerdemann made his appear-ance with his wife he was taunfed and lasuited by one faction and cheered by another. Shouts and derisive cries, threats of violence, husting and even demonstrations were made against him, but a large force of police were present and promptly drove back the crowd when they became too threatening.

The case will be resumed this morning, and it is probable that the excitement and the crowd will increase.

AMUSEMENTS.

A play new to our public was produced last night at this house under the title of "Renata di Francia." It deals with the story of the massacre of the Huguenots in France, or rather of the events that led up to that memorable event, and follows pretty closely its history. It is not enough, however, in the theatre to be historically accurate and we could well pardon the author had he abandoned the strictly historical and given us something more truly dramatic. The work is cieverly written in that solemn style which seems to be acceptable to Italian audiences and gives the actors and actresses plenty of opportunity for the display of declamatory power. In its action, however, it is very slow, and the two first acts can scarcely be regarded otherwise than in the light of a very long and not very interesting prologue. The story of st. Hartholomew's Eve is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to reproduce it here. It is a theme which fornishes ample scope for dramatic treatment, and in the hands of a clever playwright ought to be exceedingly effective and attractive. Gincometic has certainly not succeeded in doing so. In his anxiety to be correct, he becomes dult. Whatever praise is due to correct costume and fidelity to the inhuits of stage setting may be freely accorded to the new play. Indeed, it is a distinguishing feature of plays produced under the direction of sime. Ristori, and we scarcely know whence this merit resides in the actress of the author. In the first acts there is not sufficient scope for the display of that tragic power which is Mine. Ristori's great attraction, she can scarcely be said to be the central figure of the play, because the action does not appear to hinge with sufficient directness upon her individual fortunes. Other persons constantly divide and divert attention from her, and yet amid all the conspiring and plotting there is no general or central lices which commands or compels our attention. In this affissences resides the weakness of the play, it is also too much involved. cieverly written in that solemn style which seems amid all the conspiring and plotting there is no general or central fees which commands or compels our attention. In this affiscences resides the weakness of the play. It is also too much involved in merciy political and religious questions, and deals too little with the familiar haman emotions of love and nate to move an andience, at least an American andience, which does not go to the there is no electrone either on morality or the science of government, but wants to be interested and amused. "Renata di Francia" neither harrows up the feelings nor furnishes lovesick mandens and spooney young gentlemen with any text upon which to mang up the sorrows of their own heatts. And as neople don't go to the theatre to study history "Renata di Francia" is not likely to prove very herractive. In the third act, when Renee begins to suspect the treathery of Catherine Medics and has ner suspicious confirmed by the sudden liness of the Queen she has been made the means of entrapping into the toils of Catherine, there was afforded an apportunity for the dishing of those grand qualities of Mme. Ristor's acting which never fail of effect with an andience. Her picture of awakening anger wes like a gleam of sunsaine, and brightened up the whole act and aroused the speciators to something like enthusiasm. No edort of genilus could, however, make the play popular with a public that does not understand the disloyde and must catch the series of what is passing before their rather from the actions than the words of the actors. It will be presented again this evening, probably for the last time.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Together with a number of new acts last night's performance at the Olympic was marked by the reappearance of Sol Smith Russell and Mr. Pat Rooney in new songs and favorite sketches. The Wilson Brothers, in a gymnastic performance which they call the Quadruple Parterre, won conwhich they call the Quadruple Parterre, won con-siderable appliance, and Harry Rickards, in a se-lection of comic songs, sustained the good impres-sion which he met with on his first appearance, Leona Dare repeated her wonderful aeria; per-formance. The programme last hight was the strongest yet given at this house, and good honest run, birth and merriment, without the slightest approach to volgarity, distinguished the whole en-tertainment. The firce of "Nan, the Good for Nothing," concluded the bill.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Johnny Thompson was "On Hand" last night at this house, and played with the usual spirit which marks his acting and delights the gods in the gallery. As Jack Norton, in the drama of "On galety. As Jack Norton, in the drama of "On Hand," he is certainly very clover, and the talent he snows in playing an kinds of lustruments, from a Camese fidule to a bass viol, is as remarkable as the dexterrity with which he gets out of all kinds of scrapes and accomplishes an manner of seemingly impossible things. "On Hand" was cast with the full strength of the company at this house.

ART SALE

On Thursday and Friday evenings the Messrs. Leavitt will sell at their gallers, No. 817 Broadway, where the pictures are now on exhibition. the collection of Mr. Daniel Sloan and a number of pencil and crayon drawings and oil paintings by the late John A. Hows, in the former wall be tound some excellent examples from the brush of tound some excellent examples from the brush of Jerome Trompson, prominent among which is the original painting of the "Old Oasen Bucket," and an imposing "View of Mount Managerd." Besides these there are some fine examples from the ease is of McLaude, Bristot, Shatinck, George Hail, Williamsen, Dawal, Vendemyer and other mitive and foreign arrises. The Hows collection contracts a number of careful drawings and outle or secreties by the arrise whose poetle penell lent such grace and symmetry to the "Forest Hymn," "In the Woods," "Christmas Carof" and other elaborate gift books. The off painting comprise a spirited Addronanck landscape and an elaborate church interior.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Tidal Wave, Mr. William Voorhis, from Noriolk, Va., in 36 hours, arrived at New York resterday.

A WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

Will you oblige me by inserting the following notice to the residents of the Eleventh Contres sional District? The Secretary of War has invited me to nominate a person for appointment as a cadet for the United States Military Academy. Competitive examinations having been introduced with satisfactory results into several districts, I have determined to avail myself of such method with a view of selecting the very best qualified person, physically and mentally, for the

appointment. The following very competent gentiemen have signified their willingness to conduct the examination: -Whitelaw Reid, Esq., New York, Tribune; G. B. Docharty, LL. D. College of the City of New York; Rev. Edward McGyun, D. D., of St. Stepneo's; Professor Austin Flint, M. D., LL. D. All applicants for examination will apply by lefter addressed to Professor Gerardus B. Docharty, LL. D. No. 116 East Turty-first street. The age for admission is between seventeen and twenty-two ears, out any person who served honoranly and lathfully, no less than one year, either in the volunteer or regular service during the late war, is eligible for appointment up to the age of twenty-four years. The canonante appointed must reside in the district and must be in West Point on the seventeenth day of June next.

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, United States Representative, Eleventa District, New York. gentiemen have signified their willingness to con-

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING IN GREENPOINT. A large gathering of the citizens of Greenpeint took place last evening in the Noble street Presbyterlan church, the edifice proving too small to accommodate the throng. The object of the meeting was to protest against the incorporation of the Catholic parochial schools with the present system of public education, or the introduction of sectarianism therein in any form whatever. Colonel William Paine presided, and, after prayer by the Rev. Lewis Francis, announced that the various local clergy of various denominations various local dergy of various denominations would address them, the first being the Rev. D. C. Hughes, who inveighed bitterly against the attacks of the Catholic priesthood upon the public sensol system of America. He quoted freely from Cataolic writers and papers, but maintained that it was not the church as a mass who entertained the bitter animosity; the priests might eventually prevation them to do so, and if they were successful in that and in their efforts to overturn the present school system, the civil and religious liberty of our glorious Republic would go with it.

Rev. Martin Summerbell followed in a similar and even more sarcastic strain, in which Colonel Paine supported him briefly. The next speaker, Rev. William Red.

spoke in a more liberal strain. There were things in the Catholic Church he loved and admired, and he could take any man by the hand, Cataolic or not, who sustained this bulwark of our inberty-intelligence being the light of our contry's hope, the concluded with, "God bees every Catholic; they are pressing on to the same heaven we are directing our steps to; but I say-God paralyze every

He concluded with, "God bless every Catholic; they are pressing on to the same heaven we are directing our steps to; but I say—God paralyze every hand and tongue that would seek to destroy our public schools. We are all one people—one in nationality, one in the nope of a blessed limmortality, and should be one in patriotic free school education. God bless us as a nation and perpetuate our public school system." Several other speakers addressed the meeting, and the immensa assemblage dispersed.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Cuba will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at haif-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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